

Tube formula, Berezinians, and Dwork formula

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Abstract

We consider an example of tubes of hypersurfaces in Euclidean space and generalise the tube formula to supercase. By this we assign to a point of the hypersurface in superspace a rational characteristic function. Does this rational function appear when we calculate the ζ -function of an arithmetic variety?

I would like to make a remark on relations between the tube formula and Dwork formula for ζ -function for arithmetic varieties. For several years I have been thinking about this relation and have discussed it with many colleagues. In particular, I spoke about it in Białowieża last summer¹. Recently a very interesting paper [1] appeared in the web, which touches on a related circle of ideas.

1 Tubes of hypersurfaces

Recall some simple facts concerning tubes of hypersurfaces in Euclidean space.

Let M be a surface in Euclidean space \mathbb{E}^{n+1} . By a tube we shall understand the set of points in \mathbb{E}^{n+1} that are at distance h from M , $h \geq 0$. If M is an orientable hypersurface (surface of codimension 1), then a direction of normal vector can be chosen. This defines sign of the distance between a point and the surface. In such a case the tube of radius h is the disconnected union of two *half-tubes* M_h and M_{-h} . We consider here only oriented

¹This note is based on my talk on the XXV-th workshop on Geometric Methods in Physics in Białowieża (July 2006).

hypersurfaces and later denote by M_h a half-tube for any $h \in \mathbb{R}$. The n -dimensional volumes of tubes and half-tubes are polynomials in h if h is small enough. These formulae can be traced to Steiner (1840), who derived them for a polygon and a polyhedron. In 1939 Weyl gave general formulae for polynomials expressing volumes of tubes and half-tubes. The coefficients of these polynomials are integrals of expressions which are formed from the second quadratic form at n -dimensional surface. For tubes (not half-tubes) these coefficients *do not change* under isometries of the surface; they are expressed via internal curvature tensor. (An excellent exposition on tube formula containing full references is given in [2]).

Consider first a toy example. Let M be the boundary of a convex polygon. Then it is evident that $\text{vol } M_h = \text{vol } M + 2\pi h$ and $\text{vol } (M_h \cup M_{-h}) = 2\text{vol } M$. Henceforth the volume of a k -dimensional surface M is denoted $\text{vol } M$. (If M is 1-dimensional, then $\text{vol } M$ is length, if M is 2-dimensional, then $\text{vol } M$ is area.)

Now let M be a closed orientable hypersurface in \mathbb{E}^{n+1} and \mathbf{n} be normal unit vector field of M . Consider new coordinates (u^1, \dots, u^n, t) in a tubular neighborhood of M defined by the relations $x^a(u, t) = x^a(u) - tn^a(x(u))$, where $x^a = x^a(u)$ is a local parameterisation of M . Straightforward calculations show that the Jacobian of transformation from Cartesian coordinates (x^1, \dots, x^{n+1}) to these new coordinates $J = \det \left(\frac{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^{n+1})}{\partial(u^1, \dots, u^n, t)} \right) =$

$$= \det \left(\frac{\partial x^a(u)}{\partial u^i} - t \frac{\partial n^a(x(u))}{\partial u^i}, n^a(x(u)) \right) = \sqrt{\det g_{ij}(u)} \det(1 + tS(u)). \quad (1)$$

Here $g_{ij} = \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial u^i} \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial u^j}$ is induced Riemannian metric on M (the first quadratic form). It defines volume form $d\sigma_u = \sqrt{\det g_{ij}(u)} d^n u$ on the surface M in the parameterisation $x^a(u)$. The linear operator S is variant of second quadratic form. It is Weingarten (shape) operator defined by the relation $S\mathbf{v} = -\partial_{\mathbf{v}}\mathbf{n}$ for an arbitrary tangent vector \mathbf{v} : $S_i^j \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial u^j} = -\frac{\partial n^a}{\partial u^i}$ and $S_i^j = g^{jk} n^a \frac{\partial^2 x^a}{\partial u^k \partial u^i}$. (Henceforth we will not distinguish between upper and lower indices in Euclidean space and we suppose summation over repeated indices.)

Using the Jacobian (1) one can easily calculate the volume of the half-tube M_h for small h . Let $\rho(t)$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$) be an arbitrary (smooth) function such that it vanishes outside of sufficiently large neighborhood of zero. Consider the integral $\int \rho(t(x)) d^{n+1}x$, $t(x^a)$ being the distance between the point (x^1, \dots, x^n) and surface M . On one hand this integral is equal to $\int \rho(t) \text{vol } M_t dt$. On the other hand, by using formula (1) we arrive at

$$\int \rho(t(x)) d^{n+1}x = \int dt \rho(t) \left(\int_M \det(1 + tS(u)) d\sigma_u \right). \quad (2)$$

In particular it follows that if M is closed and h is small enough then the volume of half-tube is equal to

$$\text{vol } M_h = \int_M \det(1 + hS(u)) d\sigma_u = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k h^k. \quad (3)$$

Coefficients c_k are as follows: $c_0 = \int_M d\sigma = \text{vol}(M)$, $c_1 = \int_M \text{Tr } S d\sigma$, the integral of mean curvature over surface, etc. The last coefficient $c_n = \int_M \det S d\sigma$ is equal to the volume of unit n -dimensional sphere multiplied by the degree of Gaussian map $M \xrightarrow{\mathbf{n}(u)} S^n$. (If n is even then the degree is equal up to a factor to Euler characteristic $\chi(M)$). E.g. if M is two-dimensional closed (oriented) hypersurface in \mathbb{E}^3 , then $\det(1 + tS) = 1 + t \text{Tr } S + t^2 \det S = 1 + tH + t^2 K$, where $H = k_1 + k_2$ is mean curvature, $K = k_1 k_2$ is Gaussian curvature ($k_{1,2}$ are principal curvatures). The volume (area) of half-tube M_h is equal to $\text{vol } M_h = \text{vol } M + h \int_M H d\sigma + h^2 \int_M K d\sigma = \text{vol } M + h \int_M H d\sigma + 2\pi \chi(M) h^2$. Respectively, the volume of the tube $M_h \cup M_{-h}$ is equal to $2\text{vol } M + 4\pi \chi(M) h^2$.

Summarizing we can say the following: To an arbitrary hypersurface M in \mathbb{E}^{n+1} one can assign a *local characteristic polynomial*

$$P_M(t, x(u)) = \det(1 + tS(u)) \quad (4)$$

and its integral over the surface, *the characteristic polynomial*

$$P_M(t) = \int_M P_M(t, u) d\sigma_u = \int_M \det(1 + tS(u)) d\sigma_u. \quad (5)$$

The local characteristic polynomial $P_M(t, u)$ defines a measure density in a vicinity of a point $x(t, u)$ in tubular neighborhood of oriented hypersurface M . If $f(x^a)$ is an arbitrary function which decreases rapidly enough and vanishes outside sufficiently large tubular neighborhood of the surface M , then

$$\int f(x) d^{n+1}x = \int dt \left(\int f(x(u, t)) P_M(t, u^i) d\sigma_u \right). \quad (6)$$

In particular, the polynomial $P_M(h)$ measures the volume of the half tube M_h if M is closed hypersurface.

2 Dual approach

In the previous section we considered surfaces specified by parametric equations $x^i = x^i(u)$. It is very useful to develop a dual approach, i.e., to write the

integrals for hypersurface defined by an equation $\Phi(x) = 0$. Formulae written in this language becomes much more transparent and easier to generalise to supercase.

If we consider a reparameterisation invariant integral $\int A \left(x, \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial u} \dots \right) d^n u$ over a surface specified by parametric equations $x^i = x^i(u)$, then the integrand A is a *density*, which obeys the condition $A \left(x, \frac{\partial x}{\partial \tilde{u}}, \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \tilde{u} \partial \tilde{u}} \dots \right) = A \left(x, \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial u} \dots \right) \cdot \det \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tilde{u}} \right)$ if we consider new parameterisation $x(\tilde{u}) = x(u(\tilde{u}))$. In the dual approach we come to the integral $\int A \left(\frac{\partial \Phi(x)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(x)}{\partial x \partial x}, \dots \right) \delta(\Phi) d^{n+1} x$, if a surface is defined by an equation $\Phi(x) = 0$. The function A in this integral is a *dual density*. It obeys the condition:

$$A \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}(x)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\Phi}(x)}{\partial x \partial x}, \dots \right) \Big|_{\Phi=0} = G(x) A \left(\frac{\partial \Phi(x)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(x)}{\partial x \partial x}, \dots \right) \Big|_{\Phi=0}, \quad (7)$$

if $\tilde{\Phi}(x) = G(x)\Phi(x)$. This condition guarantees that the integral $\int A \delta(\Phi) d^{n+1} x$ does not change if we replace a function Φ defining the surface M by the new function $\tilde{\Phi} = G\Phi$ ($G|_M \neq 0$).

Proposition 1. *The function*

$$A_{\text{vol}}(\partial\Phi) = \sqrt{\partial_a \Phi \partial_a \Phi} \quad (8)$$

defines the dual density corresponding to the volume element at M . If the hypersurface M is given by an equation $\Phi(x) = 0$, then $\text{vol } M = \int A_{\text{vol}}(\partial\Phi) \delta(\Phi) d^{n+1} x$.

$$\text{The function} \quad A_{\text{mcurv}}(\partial\Phi, \partial^2\Phi) = -\partial_a \partial_a \Phi + \frac{\partial_a \Phi \partial_b \Phi \partial_a \partial_b \Phi}{\partial_c \Phi \partial_c \Phi} \quad (9)$$

defines density corresponding to mean curvature. At any point x of the surface M defined by the equation $\Phi(x) = 0$ the ratio $A_{\text{mcurv}}/A_{\text{vol}}$ of these densities is equal to the mean curvature $H(x)$:

$$H(\partial\Phi, \partial^2\Phi) \Big|_{x: \Phi(x)=0} = \frac{A_{\text{mcurv}}(\partial\Phi, \partial^2\Phi)}{A_{\text{vol}}(\partial\Phi)} \Big|_{x: \Phi(x)=0}. \quad (10)$$

We have

$$\int A_{\text{mcurv}}(\partial\Phi, \partial^2\Phi) \delta(\Phi) d^{n+1} x = \underbrace{\int H d\sigma_u = \int n^a g^{kr} x_{kr}^a \sqrt{\det(g_{ij})} d^n u}_{\text{integral of mean curvature over } M}.$$

Proof. If we replace $\Phi \rightarrow G(x)\Phi(x)$, then $\partial_a \Phi|_{\Phi=0} \rightarrow G\partial_a \Phi|_{\Phi=0}$ and $\partial_a \partial_b \Phi|_{\Phi=0} \rightarrow G\partial_a \partial_b \Phi|_{\Phi=0} + \partial_a G \partial_b \Phi|_{\Phi=0} + \partial_b G \partial_a \Phi|_{\Phi=0}$. This implies that A_{mcurv} and A_{vol} obey condition (7) and are dual densities. To prove that the density A_{vol} defines volume, note that if the hypersurface is given by equation $\Phi(x) = x^{n+1} - f(x^1, \dots, x^n)$, then $\int A_{\text{vol}}(\Phi) \delta(\Phi) d^{n+1}x = \int \sqrt{1 + f_1^2 + \dots + f_n^2} dx^1 dx^2 \dots dx^n$.

Now consider the ratio $A_{\text{mcurv}}/A_{\text{vol}}$. If $\Phi \rightarrow G\Phi$, then $A_{\text{mcurv}}/A_{\text{vol}}|_{\Phi=0}$ remains unchanged. Hence it is a well-defined function on the surface M . For any point on M one can consider adjusted Cartesian coordinates in the ambient Euclidean space such that $\Phi(x) = x^{n+1} - A_{ij}x^i x^j + o(x^2)$ ($i, j = 1, \dots, n$) in the vicinity of this point. Mean curvature at this point is equal to $H = A_{ii}$. The RHS of formula (10) gives the same answer. \square

Remark Note that according to general philosophy one can come to the dual density corresponding to mean curvature taking the variational derivative of the volume functional:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi} \left(\int \sqrt{\partial_a \Phi \partial_a \Phi} \delta(\Phi) d^{n+1}x \right) = -\frac{\partial_a \Phi \partial_a \Phi}{\sqrt{\partial_c \Phi \partial_c \Phi}} + \frac{\partial_a \Phi \partial_b \Phi \partial_d \partial_b \partial_a \Phi}{(\partial_c \Phi \partial_c \Phi)^{3/2}} = \frac{A_{\text{mcurv}}(\partial \Phi, \partial^2 \Phi)}{A_{\text{vol}}(\partial \Phi)}$$

Now we shall find an expression for characteristic polynomial (4) in the dual approach.

Consider the following expression:

$$M_{ab}(\partial \Phi, \partial^2 \Phi) = -\partial_a \partial_b \Phi - \frac{\partial_a \Phi \partial_b \Phi \partial_d \partial_d \Phi}{\partial_c \Phi \partial_c \Phi} + \frac{\partial_a \Phi \partial_d \Phi \partial_d \partial_b \Phi + \partial_b \Phi \partial_d \Phi \partial_d \partial_a \Phi}{\partial_c \Phi \partial_c \Phi} \quad (11)$$

Recall that we do not distinguish between upper and lower indices and implicitly understand summation over repeated indices.

Proposition 2. *Formula (11) defines a matrix-valued dual density. The ratio of this dual density and the dual density $A_{\text{vol}}(\partial \Phi) = \sqrt{\partial_a \Phi \partial_a \Phi}$ defines a linear operator \mathcal{S} on \mathbb{E}^{n+1} depending on a point of the surface M defined by an equation $\Phi(x) = 0$:*

$$\mathcal{S}_{ab}(\partial \Phi, \partial^2 \Phi) \Big|_{x: \Phi(x)=0} = \frac{M_{ab}(\partial \Phi, \partial^2 \Phi)}{\sqrt{\partial_c \Phi \partial_c \Phi}} \Big|_{x: \Phi(x)=0}. \quad (12)$$

The linear operator \mathcal{S} is the direct sum of the Weingarten (shape) operator S acting on vectors tangent to M and scalar operator of the multiplication by the mean curvature on vectors orthogonal to M :

$$\mathcal{S} = S \oplus H, \text{ if } \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_{\text{tangent}} + \mathbf{v}_{\text{orthogonal}}, \quad \mathcal{S}\mathbf{v} = S\mathbf{v}_{\text{tangent}} + H\mathbf{v}_{\text{orthogonal}}, \quad (13)$$

where $H = \text{Tr } S$ is mean curvature at point $x \in M$.

The following relation holds:

$$\det(1 + t\mathcal{S}(x)) = \det(1 + tS(x))(1 + tH(x)) \quad (14)$$

for an arbitrary point of surface M , and the local characteristic polynomial of the surface M is given by the relation

$$P_M(x, t) = \frac{\det(1 + t\mathcal{S}(x))}{(1 + tH(x))}. \quad (15)$$

Proof. In the same way as above, one can see that formula (11) defines a matrix-valued dual density. Hence \mathcal{S}_{ab} is well-defined at the points $x: \Phi(x) = 0$ as the ratio of two densities. It is easy to see that for an arbitrary point x on M in adjusted Cartesian coordinates $\mathcal{S}_{ij} = A_{ij}$, $\mathcal{S}_{0i} = \mathcal{S}_{i0} = 0$ and $\mathcal{S}_{n+1, n+1} = A_{ii} = H$ ($i, j = 1, \dots, n$). This implies (13) and (14). \square

The dual analog of the formula (6) has the following appearance: $\int f(x) d^{n+1}x =$

$$\int dt \left(\int f(x^a - tn^a(\partial\Phi)) \frac{\det(1 + t\mathcal{S}(\partial\Phi, \partial^2\Phi))}{A_{\text{vol}}(\partial\Phi) + tA_{\text{mcurv}}(\partial\Phi, \partial^2\Phi)} A_{\text{vol}}^2(\partial\Phi) \delta(\Phi) d^{n+1}x \right),$$

where $n^a(\partial\Phi(x)) = \frac{\partial_a \Phi(x)}{A_{\text{vol}}} = \frac{\partial_a \Phi(x)}{\sqrt{\partial_b \Phi(x) \partial_b \Phi(x)}}$ is unit normal vector field to the surface $\Phi = 0$ at the point $x: \Phi(x) = 0$. (Note that surface defined by the equation $\Phi = 0$ is orientable.)

3 Tube formula for hypersurfaces in superspace

Now we analyze how our constructions look in a superspace. We will see that the local characteristic function of surfaces in a superspace appeared in the tube formula is no longer a polynomial. *It is a rational function.*

Consider an $(n+1|2m)$ -dimensional Euclidean superspace with coordinates $z^A = (x^a, \theta^\alpha)$ ($a = 1, \dots, n+1$, $\alpha = 1, \dots, 2m$), where x^a are even coordinates and θ^α are odd ones ($x^a x^b = x^b x^a$, $x^a \theta^\beta = \theta^\beta x^a$, but $\theta^\alpha \theta^\beta = -\theta^\beta \theta^\alpha$), with Riemannian metric G_{AB} such that $G_{AB} z^A z^B = x^a x^a + 2\theta^1 \theta^2 + \dots + 2\theta^{2m-1} \theta^{2m}$.

A hypersurface, i.e., $(1|0)$ -codimensional (or $(n-1|2m)$ -dimensional) surface can be specified by parametric equations: $z^A = z^A(w)$, where $w^I = (u^i, \eta^\mu) = (u^1, \dots, u^{n-1}; \eta^1, \dots, \eta^{2m})$, u^i are even and η^μ are odd parameters.

In the dual approach a hypersurface can be defined by an equation $\Phi(z) = 0$, where Φ is an even function.

Two words about integration in superspace: $\int \theta d\theta = 1$ and $\int \theta^\alpha d\theta^\beta = 0$ if $\alpha \neq \beta$. Let $f(z) = f(x, \theta) = f_0(x) + f_\alpha(x)\theta^\alpha + \dots + f_{1\dots q}(x)\theta^1 \dots \theta^q$ be a function on $p|q$ -dimensional superspace. Then

$$\int f(z) d^{p+q}z = \int f(x, \theta) d^p x d^q \theta = \int f_{1\dots q}(x) d^p x.$$

The Jacobian of coordinate transformation $z^A = z^A(\tilde{z})$, ($z^A = (x^a, \theta^\alpha)$), is given by Berezinian (superdeterminant) of matrix $\left(\frac{\partial z^A}{\partial \tilde{z}^{A'}}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^a(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\theta})}{\partial \tilde{x}^{a'}} & \frac{\partial x^a(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\theta})}{\partial \tilde{\theta}^{\alpha'}} \\ \frac{\partial \theta^\alpha(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\theta})}{\partial \tilde{x}^{a'}} & \frac{\partial \theta^\alpha(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\theta})}{\partial \tilde{\theta}^{\alpha'}} \end{pmatrix}$. (We suppose that all functions of x are smooth and rapidly decreasing at infinity).

The Berezinian of an even $p|q \times p|q$ matrix M is given by the following formula

$$\text{Ber } M = \text{Ber} \begin{pmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} \\ M_{10} & M_{11} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\det(M_{00} - M_{01} M_{11}^{-1} M_{10})}{\det M_{11}}. \quad (16)$$

(Here M_{00} , M_{11} are $p \times p$ and $q \times q$ matrices with even entries and M_{01} , M_{10} are $p \times q$ and $q \times p$ matrices with odd entries.)

The formulae of previous sections for the first quadratic form, mean curvature and Weingarten operator can be easily extended to supercase. We just have to be cautious with sign rule and consider Ber instead det. For example if hypersurface is given by parameterisation $z^A = z^A(w)$, then the first quadratic form is defined by the matrix: $g_{IJ} = \frac{\partial z^A}{\partial w^I} G_{AB} \frac{\partial z^B}{\partial w^J} (-1)^{p(B)(p(J)+1)}$. (By $p(A)$ we denote the parity of corresponding coordinate z^A .) The volume element is given by $\sqrt{\text{Ber } g_{IJ}}$ and volume is given by the integral $\int \sqrt{\text{Ber } g_{IJ}} d^{2p+q}w$. For hypersurfaces the dual density corresponding to the volume form is equal to $A_{\text{vol}} = \sqrt{\partial_A \Phi G^{AB} \partial_B \Phi (-1)^{p(B)}}$. Calculations in dual approach for hypersurfaces are typically easier.

The tube formula for hypersurface contains a local characteristic function

$$R_M(t, w) = \text{Ber}(1 + tS(w)). \quad (17)$$

The essential difference with previous case (see (4)) is that this local function is no longer a polynomial in t , because Berezinian is a rational function of matrix entries.

Recall the following important properties of Berezinian of a linear operator (see [3]). Let A be a linear operator in $p|q$ -dimensional space. Let $R_A(t) = \text{Ber}(1 + tA)$ be its characteristic function. (We suppose that A is an even operator.) Then

- $R_A(t) = \text{Ber}(1 + At)$ is a rational function, the ratio of polynomials of degrees p and q respectively:

$$R_A(t) = \text{Ber}(1 + At) = \frac{1 + a_1 t + \cdots + a_p t^p}{1 + b_1 t + \cdots + b_q t^q}. \quad (18)$$

- The expansion of the characteristic function at zero leads to traces of the exterior powers of the operator A :

$$\text{Ber}(1 + tA) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k(A) t^k \quad \text{where } c_k(A) = \text{Tr } \wedge^k A.$$

- The expansion of the characteristic function at infinity leads to traces of the exterior powers of the inverse matrix:

$$\text{Ber}(1 + tA) = \sum_{k=q-p}^{\infty} c_{-k}^*(A) t^{-k} \quad \text{where } c_{-k}^*(A) = \text{Ber } A \cdot \text{Tr } \wedge^{p-q+k} A^{-1}.$$

- The sequences c_k ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) and c_k^* ($k = p - q, p - q - 1, \dots$) are recurrent sequences with period q . Moreover the sequence $\gamma_k = c_k - c_k^*$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ is a recurrent sequence with period q .
- The following important formula holds: $\text{Ber } A = \frac{\text{Ber}^+ A}{\text{Ber}^- A}$, where Ber^{\pm} are invariant polynomial functions of the matrix entries of operator A (in fact polynomials of $c_k = \text{Tr } \wedge^k A$). If A is presented by a diagonal matrix $\text{diag}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p; \mu_1, \dots, \mu_q]$, then

$$\text{Ber}^+ A = R \cdot \prod_{a=1}^p \lambda_a, \text{Ber}^- A = R \cdot \prod_{\alpha=1}^q \mu_{\alpha},$$

where

$$R = \prod_{a=1, \alpha=1}^{p, q} (\lambda_a - \mu_{\alpha})$$

is resultant of numerator and denominator of the fraction $R_K(t)$.

Note that polynomials arising from direct application of the original formula (16) *are not* invariant polynomials of matrix entries and they have in general degrees $p + pq$ and $q + pq$ respectively.

Applications of these results to RHS of the tube formula (17) gives information about the structure of differential-geometrical invariants of hypersurfaces in superspace.

Unlike the ordinary case where integration of polynomial function (4) over the surface leads to a polynomial function (5), integration of the rational local characteristic function of a surface in a superspace leads in general to a non-rational function.

4 Discussion

Berezinians and characteristic functions of linear operators in superspace can naturally appear in situations which originally are not related to anything "super".

Consider the following example. Let A be a linear operator in an ordinary linear space V . Suppose that a linear subspace M of V is invariant with respect to the action of the operator A : $A\mathbf{v} \in M$ for $\mathbf{v} \in M$. Thus the action of the operator A is well-defined on the factor-space $N = V/M$. The characteristic polynomial of the operator A on the factor-space N is equal to the fraction

$$P_{A|N}(t) = \det(1 + tA|_N) = \frac{\det(1 + tA|_V)}{\det(1 + tA|_M)}.$$

One can naturally define an action of the operator A on the superspace $V \oplus \Pi M$, where Π is parity reversion functor, by setting $A(\Pi\mathbf{v}) = \Pi(A\mathbf{v})$. We see that

$$P_{A|N}(t) = \frac{\det(1 + tA|_V)}{\det(1 + tA|_M)} = \text{Ber}(1 + tA|_{V \oplus \Pi M}) = R_{A|_{V \oplus \Pi M}}(t).$$

The rational characteristic function of a linear operator in superspace naturally appears if we consider operators on factor-space. We have met this phenomenon for the Weingarten operator of the hypersurfaces in dual approach (see (15)). One can say that the characteristic polynomial of the Weingarten operator S on hypersurface in Euclidean space \mathbb{E}^{n+1} can be obtained as the characteristic function of the operator \mathcal{S} extended on $(n+1|1)$ -dimensional superspace.

In this example the fraction is reducible. Numerator and denominator of the fraction $R_{A|_{V \oplus \Pi M}}$ contain a common factor, the polynomial $P_{A|_M}$.

Proposition 3. *Let A be a linear operator on a superspace V and M be an invariant subspace of the operator A . Then the characteristic functions of the operator A on superspace V/M and superspace $V \oplus \Pi M$ coincide:*

$$R_{A|_{V/M}}(t) = R_{A|_{V \oplus \Pi M}}(t). \quad (19)$$

This simple but important statement demonstrates that a characteristic function can be considered as a multiplicative version of Euler characteristic. It is this property of Berezinian which makes it an adequate tool for describing Reidemeister torsion. Let us recall its construction. Consider a complex $(E = E_0 \oplus E_1, d)$ as a superspace. Here the differential d is an odd operator. Denote by Z the kernel of the operator d and by B , its image. Then the cohomology of d is $H = Z/B$. Denote by $\text{Ber}(V)$ the space

of volume forms on superspace V . Then $\text{Ber}(Z) = \text{Ber}(H) \otimes \text{Ber}(B)$ and $\text{Ber}(E) = \text{Ber}(Z) \otimes \text{Ber}(\Pi B)$, because differential d is an odd linear operator. Hence the space $\text{Ber}(E)$ is canonically isomorphic to the space $\text{Ber}(H)$. Reidemeister torsion can be understood as this canonical isomorphism ².

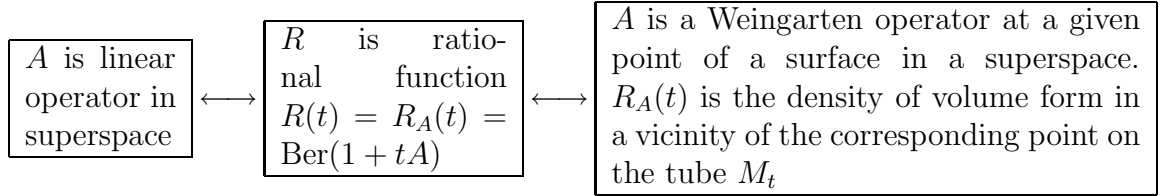
We can say something more.

Proposition 4. *For an arbitrary (even) operator A on complex E which commutes with differential d the following equality holds:*

$$R_{A|_H}(t) = R_{A|_E}(t).$$

Proof. According to (19) $R_{A|_H}(t) = R_{A|_{Z/B}}(t) = R_{A|_{Z \oplus \Pi B}}(t) = R_{A|_E}(t)$. \square

Our considerations reveal that a rational function $R(t)$ such that $R(1) = 1$ can be interpreted as the characteristic function of the linear operator in a superspace. Furthermore if we interpret a linear operator as the Weingarten operator of a surface in a superspace, then this rational function can be considered as a density of supervolume of a tube.



Let us consider an example of a different origin.

Let X be an arithmetic variety given by polynomial P_X in n variables with coefficients in a finite field, say \mathbb{F}_p (p is prime number). Denote by ν_k number of points of X over the field extension $\mathbb{F}_{p^k} \supset \mathbb{F}_p$, i.e. number of solutions of the equation $P_X = 0$ in the space $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}^n$. The zeta-function of arithmetic surface can be defined as

$$Z_X(t) = \exp \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\nu_k}{k} t^k \quad (20)$$

(see for e.g. book [5]). One of the deep results in algebraic number theory is that $Z_X(t)$ is rational function of argument t . It is the first of the famous Weil conjectures proved by Dwork in 1960.

In view of the above we can suggest that this rational function is a characteristic function of a linear operator in a superspace. The properties expressed in Propositions 3 and 4 reveal a cohomological interpretation of this

²This construction was studied by A.S.Schwarz and applied by him in particular to partition function of degenerate quadratic functional in Quantum Field Theory (see [4]).

operator. Furthermore one can interpret this characteristic function as the volume density of a “tubular neighborhood“, i.e. an analogue of Weyl tube formula. Philosophically it should not be a surprise, since the definition (20) of zeta-function can be seen as a formula for “volume“ of a formal neighborhood of a single point. The whole surface $\bar{X} \supset X$ over algebraic closure of $\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p \supset \mathbb{F}_p$ can be viewed as a “tubular neighborhood“ of this single point. A full understanding of this relation is yet to be achieved.

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